CHICAGO'S PEACE JUBILEE.

THE WREE'S CELEBRATION BEGINS WITH SERVICES IN CHURCHES,

pecial Thanksgiving Services Held in the Additorium President McKinley Attends
Anocker T. Washington, Dr. Hirsch
and Others Speak Jubilee Pragramme. Officialo, Oct. 16.—Chicago began its week of sees jubilation to-day, and to-night the sures of the business centre are thronged with thousands.

The crowds are composed chiefly of citizens, who are spending the evening of their day of rest in admiring the decorations of the leading business houses; the fifgration and which are to be finished in Tuesday night, and the test of the city's settle filumination, which is to be one of the net interesting features of Wednesday night's

pand parade.
(nicago's celebration is to be one of peace and not one of victory. The heroes of the army and of the navy will have raise but they will receive it because their greagth availed quickly to put an end to war. here all President McKinley will have praise for the steadfast leadership with which he arried the country through trials.

The jubilee began with services and thanks-

griss in 700 churches of the city. In-se end there may be a gift of perhaps \$5,000 for the relief of the soldiers nd sallors from Illinois, which sum, it is estipated, will be realized from the Jubilee ball gthe Auditorium on Tuesday night. Not only this city, but all over the Northwest, peace

being celebrated. The railroads entering this city have preed to handle 300,000 passengers. Towns in immediate neighborhood expect to hom one-quarter to one-half of their inhabi-nots. Towns further away will send larger signations than have ever left their lasts since the pilgrimage to the World's Fair. he decorations have already sprung up like sagie, not only on the line of march for the rade, but on almost every street.

fo-night National Jubilee Union thanksgiv-To-night National Jubilee Union thankegivhis services were held in the Auditorium.
Pasident McKinley attended, and addresses
were made by Booker T. Washington. Dr. Emil
E Hisch. Thomas P. Hodnett and the Rev.
han H. Barrows. Similar services were
led in other large halls and in churches.
To-morrow will be reception day for
distinguished guests. At noon President Harsig will receive President McKinley at the
fairsraity of Chicago, and in the afternoon
resident McKinley will have a public reception
the first Regiment armory. In the evening
to will review the illuminated bicycle parade,
On Thesiany he will attend a jubiles mass
setting at the Auditorium, where addresses
will be made by Archbishop Ireland and others,
Jubilee mass meetings will be held in the afternoon in twenty-foor public schools, in the
laditorium, the Columbia Theatre, and North
first Turner Hall. Gens. Miles. Shafter,
Wheeler, Duffleid and Chaffee being among
the speakers.
On Wednesday the great civic-military
and savai parade, in which the President his Cabinet, distinguished military
and new parade, in which the President his Cabinet, distinguished military
and in which 15,000 men will be
a line, will start at 11 o'clock A. M.
10:30 P.M. the jubilee banquet to the President and distinguished guesta will be held at
the Auditorium. Covers for 750 guests will be
and and there will be seats for 1,500 spectators.
On Thorsday afternoon at 1:30 President
Ekiney will hold a recention to raffroad men,
and will depart from Chicago at 9 P. M. as services were held in the Auditorium.

GREETINGS TO THE PRESIDENT.

bleago Gives a Warm Welcome to the

Cuicago, Oct. 16,-People who were out on the South Side boulevards this afternoon mught a fleeting glimpse of President and In McKinley. The first appearance of the resident outside the McWilliams residence vas about 3 o'clock, when, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Capt, and Mrs. McWilliams, they ok as hour's drive behind a spanking team. From the moment they left the house until omized and enthusiastically received. The President responded continually by raising is hat. The greetings of the people were not

There was a cheer and much clapping of ands when the President and Mrs. McKinley merged from the McWilliams's home, but it ied away quickly, and hundreds of handkerhiefs waved in the air and hundreds of hatr ere removed until the carriage disappeared wound the corner of Fortieth street. crowd of 2,000 persons or more had gathered

sear the McWilliams home on Lake avenue ong before the hour for the drive arrived. The word had gone out that the President was to take a drive in the afternoon. and the people gathered to see him. Hundreds of carriages were wedged i the street for several blocks, and

the street for several blocks, and the moment the Presidential party started there was a wild struggis on the part of all the divers to fall iline behind or drive around to get shead of the President's carriage.

The great Auditorium Hall was filled to-night with people who apparently went there with the purpose of celebrating the Peace Jubitee Haddreds of those who could not get in the building or into the hall hung about the entraces to see President McKinley.

On the way to the hall there was no crowd in the streets, but people heard the building or into the hall there was no crowd in the streets, but people heard the sounds of the carriages of the Presidents party, and came to the steps, gits, or curbstones of their house, the waning was balmy and waved hands and anderenters as he went by His drive was marked by a long Chautauqua salute, impressive after the voolferations of his but through the townships of lilinois, Iowa and Indiana, and his receptions in the dise of Omaha. St. Louis and Chicago.

The President at the auditorium joined in the singing of How beautious the mountains."

and the big hall was still when soloists with a clear of women's voices sang "Love Never falling Love All Divine."

Lable Emil G. Hirsch, the first to delivered a sension, and when he said that the stilling love All Divine."

Lable Emil G. Hirsch, the first to delivered a sension, and when he said that the stilling is of the world realized that a young that had arisen who would soon dispute with the oldest of them the empire of the Sather Neptune, his audience signifies their approval in no uncertain the spisading immediately. Fetused to atop until treadent McKinley srose and bowed, when the whole shouse was on its feet in an instant, adding cheers to the handelapping.

OPENING NEW MARKETS.

Stretary Wilson Tells of the Important Things His Department Is Doing. Cuicago, Oct. 16.—Secretary Wilson, at the equest of the President on the trip to Chicago sterday to make a speech at Decatur, said one things of more than ordinary interest. 'la the course of his remarks," he said, "the resident has briefly told you about his work with one of the empires of the Old World that mbehaving in a very unneighboriy manner ad that he has succeeded in bringing very emiertably to its senses inside of four months. It. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, has sea complimenting his fellow citizens here of isols on the great prosperity. Mine is a umbler task than that. I study the production the country. You must not imagine for moment that while war was going on hat was all that was being done by President McKinley's Administration. Everything that se have here comes from this magnificent soil jours The people that I am associated the in the Covernment, and that I think for work for under the encouragement of the teldent, are all connected with the soil. And a in order that the farmer may be encourse, in order that the farmer may be encoursed and helped along in his work, we send
see all over the world to get something that is,
see all over the world to get something that is,
saw and something that is beneficial to us,
setting that will suit our conditions here
at learning that will suit our conditions here
that a work than he ever did before.
It lay's work than he ever did before.
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bulbs have been sent to please in the United States where they will be at home. So Unele Sam will save that money. States where they will be at house. So Unele Sam will save that money.

"Along these lines the Department of Agriculture is trying to find things that will be beneficial to the people. We are opining up markets for your products to a greater extent. The people of Denmark. The people of Denmark. The people of Denmark send here for our ow lead to feed their cown, and they send vast quantities of butter to Great Britain avery year. We are sending fine butter from the United States to convince the Britain that we are making the finest butter in the world.

world.

"We are trying to open the markets of the China seas. Isn't it singular now that war with Spain opens up markets for the people of the State of Illipois? It is very singular that the wrath of those Snaniarda, their brutallities, their cruelities to their own people resulted in opening markets for millions of the people of the United States who are producing more than they can sell."

STAND TOGETHER FOR THE FLAG

Postmaster-General Smith Speaks at Columbas, O., on the Administration's Work. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.-Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith spoke last night under the suspices of the Ohio State Republican Editorial Association to 5,000 voters. He placed pefore his hearers not only the war record of the Administration, but also the Administra-"golden chance of world magnitude" which
the President is seising. Mr. Smith complimonted Goy. Bushnell highly for his work in
preparing the Ohio troops for war.
He closed his account of the Administration's
conduct of the war by an appeal to "stand together for our Government and our flag.
While the world lifts its hat to American heroism and its statesmanship shall we ourselves
repudiate it?" He dilated on the material
prosperity of the country, and secribed to an
overruling Providence" the crists of the war,
which came just at the right juncture to open
to us the markets of the Orient and the whole
world. golden chance of world magnitude

world.
Of the Philippines he sald:
"There we stand, and there, perhaps I should be careful, will we find a great commercial base for operations in the Orient and the broad Pacific." He closed with a comparison of the destinies and Administrations of Lincoln and McKinley.

AN APPRAL TO CUBANS.

Gen. Lacret Urge: Them to Contribute to WASHINGTON, Oct. 16,-Gen. José Lacret Morlot the commander of the Cuban army in the eastern division of the island, has issued an appeal to the people of the island who are now following industrial and peaceful pursuits, asking them to come to the aid of the suffering members of the army, those who are without food, clothing, and medicines. The appeal is as

"CUBANS: The war is ended, but the hunger. nakedness, and suffering among those who have striven for independence still continue. The conditions of our army are worse than they have been at any time since the beginning of our revolution against Spain, now more than three years ago. At the very doors of the city of Santiago de Cuba are thousands of our noble army who are in the greatest distress for want of sufficient to eat, for the want of sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness and keep them from perishing from the inclemency of the weather, suffering from disease occasioned by long exposure and hardships, and it is not within the province of the Government of the island of Cuba or the officers of the army to provide these poor soldiers with these neces-

"Peace has come at last, and thousands of

"Peace has come at last, and thousands of Cubans arelnow free to return to their farms and their homes, and engage in the peaceful and industrial pursuits which will make Cuba and her becole once more happy, and prosperous as they never were before. There are many at the money on who are able to contribute something to this most worthy cause. Think, Cubans, this island would never have been independent but for the heroic atruggles which our brave army has maintained against superior numbers, force and equipments for three long years, until the eyes of the world were attracted to us, and the great ruler of the destinies of all countries sent aid to us from another land. But it was our noble army which all along kept the fires of liberty and patriotism burning. Now its soldiers are in distress, and after they have secured independence for you they must now appeal to you to succer them, even out of your scanty store.

"Cubans, they are worthy of your aid. We have received much aid from the American people, but we cannot always be a burden upon them. We must not appeal to the outside world while one Cuban brother has a crust of bread and another of his fellows is suffering from hunger. I therefore appeal to you tay you divide with the deliverers of your country; those of you who have much comparatively can give largely of your store, and those who are less fortunate can limit yourselves still more for the sake of rendering aid to those who are less fortunate can limit yourselves still more for the sake of rendering aid to those who are less fortunate can limit yourselves still more for the sake of rendering aid to those who are less fortunate can limit yourselves still more for the sake of rendering aid to those who are less fortunate can limit yourselves still more for the sake of rendering aid to those who are less fortunate can limit yourselves this a time that, if ever, you will be nole to repay the great debt of gratitude which you owe to the noble Cuban Army. Its members will at the proper time—what shall rem

but now they are, and it is in their behalf that I now appeal to you.

"The citizens of Santiago de Cuba know what suffering is, but the city has now entered upon a period of prosperity such as it never knew before, and its citizens can afford to be generous with those who are outside of its gates begging for charity. I know that my appeal will not be in vain, but I believe that there will be a response from every true lover of his country to the best that his ability will permit. Officers of our army will be commissioned to solicit among you, and this address will be given publicity so that our needs may be known."

Col. Hine Looking After His Sick Men. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 16 -- Col. E. W. Hine

of the Second New Jersey Regiment is still in regiment. He will remain here until they are all on the way home. There are now thirty-one patients here, all, with one exception, doing well. the city looking after the sick soldiers of the

ACTOR E. J. HENLEY DEAD. Hopelessly Ill for Several Years with Con-

sumption-Died at Lake Placid. A private despatch received yesterday from

Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, announced the death there at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon of E. J. Henley, the actor. He had been living in Leggo cottage there since the middle of June. He had been ill for several years with consumption, and his death had long been expected. Several years ago the almost total loss of his voice foreshadowed the illness which caused his death. Mr. Henley, who younger brother of W. F. Henley, the English poet and editor, was born in England fortyfour years ago. He began his theatrical career in the English provinces, and acted there for several years without attracting notice Mr. Henley first appeared in New York in 1884 as the comedian of an English company pre-senting a burlesque on "The Cornican as the comedian of an English company presenting a burleaque on "The Cornican Brothers." In that he imitated Henry Lyving and did other specialities. The company soon disbanded, and Henley was unemployed until he found employment with the old Wallack company. He appeared first in "Moths." Among the plays in which he had a part later were. Deacon Brodle. "Gloriana." Money Mad." Our Club." The Hack Mask." Capt. Heine." "Morecdes." and several Shakespearean plays. One of his last appearances was in "Puddin-Head Witson." His voice legan to give out, and he acted only at irregular intervals. He was to have created the rôle of the vil ain in "The Heart of Maryland." but his throat was in too bad condition, and later, when he acted with Markaret Mather in "Cymbeline." his larkino was superb save for one vital defect—he was almost insudible. He opened a school to teach acting, and, later, read Poe's "The Haven" in the music halls. But the struggle was a hopeless one, and Mr. Henley's voice grew weaker every day. He leaves a widow, Helen Bertram. He had once been the busband of Grace Fedley, the hurlesque actress, now married to another man and fiving in retirement, and it was also said that he was at one time married to Mary Hampton. the actress.

Henley never made a strong impression on the general public. Actors of his versatility rarely do. He played all sorts of roles and in all sorts of plays, and had never been associated with any of the great successes of the New York theatres. But he came nearer to possessing the real fire of genius than nine out of ten actors on the stage to-day. He was immensely magnetic (aithough physically ill-favored), passionate, emotional and virile, and the stage loses in him an actor who, had he pussessed only a few qualities of the third rate kind in addition to file appending an arter of the stage loses in him an actor who, had he pussessed only a few qualities of the third rate kind in addition to file appending an actor of the stage loses in him an actor who. But he pussessed only

OBITUARY.

is an outline of one-tenth of the things that are an outline to one-tenth of the things that are introducing.

I ou remember the beautiful Easter lily that that has builded of thousands of dollars to for-tars builded of thousands of thousands of dollars to for-tars builded of thousands of thousan

PERSONS IN THE PARADE A SANTIAGO YESTERDAY.

Juban Cavalry Carried Machetes-Guns Not Permitted-Garcin Leaves To-Day for the Mesting of the Cuban Assembly-Two Americans Shot by a Cuban Policeman.

Special Cable Despuich to Tate Sun. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 18.-The celebration by the Cubans of the beginning at Yara of the on Years' war, which was postponed from Monday last, owing to bad weather, took pisce to-day. A number of clubs, associations, and medical and revolutionary societies paraded through the streets. Five thousand persons participated, including a troop of cavalry armed with mashetes. These cavalrymen had planned o come into the city with earbines and revolvers but Gen. Wood, the Governor of the province. warned their leaders last night that this would not be tolerated. No attempt was made to carry out the scheme in opposition to Ger

Wood's wishes. The wife of Carlos Manuel Cespedes, the first revolutionary President of Cuba, rode in the parade in a carriage. She was escorted by a number of citizens of Santiago on horseback The line of march was through the principal treets, the parade ending in the Plaza de la Reina, in front of the San Carlos Club. There were fireworks and speechmaking in the even

Gen. Calixto Garcia returned to the city from Jiguani and El Cobre late this afternoon, but took no past in the celebration. No flag but the ensign of the revolutionary party was displayed in the parade, and the colors of the United States were conspicuous by their ab-

Gen. Garcia will leave in the morning on the ighter Los Angeles for Santa Cruz to attend he meeting of the Insurrectionary Assembly Gen. Wood furnished him with transportation The Los Angeles will drop Col. A. A. Wyley, Assistant Civil Governor, and Gen. Demetric Castillo at Manzanillo on the way to Santa Cruz. They will make arrangements for the establishment of a civil Government at Man-

Col. Wyley and Gen. Castillo arrived here from Guantanamo last night. They brought word that all the Spaniah civil officials who were retained by the Americans have been summoned to Havana by Captain-General Blanco. Gen. Wood is receiving many applicants from

civil officials in other places for sick leave. Col. Wyley has found that just before the pubication of the peace protocol the Spanish civi authorities made many contracts for public work looking from twenty to thirty years shead. He says he believes that it was the Spanish scheme to sell the contracts to the lighest bidder, with foreknowledge that a clause in the protocol requiring the Americans to recegnize the validity of contracts made be fore the protocol was signed would be inserted He thinks that the contracts can be annulled.

In anticipation of trouble to-night, growing out of the Yara celebration, Gen. Wood ordered 300 of the Fifth Immune Regiment into the city. He stationed them at the central points. heavy guard was placed at the Spanish Bank.

A Cuban policeman shot two disorderly Americans last night for resisting arrest. One of them was seriously wounded. The police man was locked up by the Provost Marshal but was immediately released by order of Gen. Wood, who says that Americans as well as Cubans must respect the civil authority.

OMEZ QUARRELS WITH HIS STAFF. Opposition to His Candidacy for President-Havann's Santtary Condition.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Oct. 16,-Gen. Maximo Gomez, the commander-in-Chief of the Cuban army, has quarrelled with his whole staff near Rojas. in the province of Santa Clara. His Secretary, Valdes Dominguez: his physician, Dr eight aides have left him with only two negroes from San Domingo, Deschapel and Rosario, and a few colored soldiers. Gen. Gomez is expected to arrive near Havana at any moment. There is great opposition among the Cubans to his candidacy for the Presidency of the republic. Col. Waring told THE SUN correspondent to-day that he would shortly finish his work here and report to President McKinley concerning the sanitary improvements necessary in Havana. He said he was afraid that an ac curate description of the condition of the city would be considered sensational. words could describe it. The work of cleaning the city would have to be carried out as a war measure, though it would cost millions of dolfever until this sanitary work was done.

TO REMAIN AT CAMP MEADE,

oldiers to Be Kept There Until Yellow Jack Is Killed in the South.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 16.-The orders for the evement of Gen. Graham's corps from Camp Meade to the camps in the South have been evoked by the Secretary of War, and the movement which was to have begun on Oct. 27 will be postponed until a later date, owing to the yellow fever outbreak in the South ien. Graham has favored all along the retention of the troops at Camp Meade until the weather here becomes too cold for comfort, and his views have prevailed finally at the War Department. The soldiers will remain at Camp Meade until yellow jack is no longer feared, which means another month.

Headquarters will be established at once in the Southern camps by the division and brigade commanders, so that when the movement begins there may be no hitches. To-morrow five general officers will start south with members of their staffs to arrange south with members of their staffs to arrange for the new camps. They will return for the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia. Gen. S. M. B. Young will go to Augusta Ga., to fix the head-quarters of the First and Third brigades of his division. Gen. Oates left to-night for Summer-ville, S. C., to arrange for the Fourteenth Penn-sylvania and the other two regiments of his brigade, which is the Second of the First Di-vision.

sylvania and the other two regiments of his brigade, which is the Second of the First Division.

Gen. Davis will go to Greenville, S. C., where the First Brigade of the Second Division will be settled. Col. Joseph A. Corby, Fourth Missouri, will go to Spartansburg, S. C., to establish headquarters of the Second Brigade, Second Division, which he hopes to command in a few days as a Brigadier-General. Gen. Cole will go to Columbia, S. C., to arrange for the Third Brigade of the Second Division.

Gen. Randall, who has been assigned to the command of the Third Division of Gen. Graham's corps, including the Fifteenth Pennsylvania and 28tid New York, will leave Washington to-morrow for Athens, Ga., to establish headquarters.

Yesterday the men of the 201st New York complained that they were without bread for twenty-four hours. Col. Allison, Chief Commissary, made an investigation, and he reports that the regimental officers were at fault. There are 22,000 loaves of bread turned out of the field bakeries every day, and if the men do not get enough to eat. Col. Allison says, it is not the fault of the Commissary Department. He adds that enough fresh ments, potatoes and bread its supplied for everybody in camp, and there ought not to be any empty stomachs. The cool weather has improved the appetites of the men, and they are making greater inroads into the commissary supplies. Some companies have commissary readita, not having drawn all rations to which they are entitled. The 201st New York was paid yesterday.

Company K of the Third New York to Be

Mustered Out To-Day. HORNELLSVILLE, Oct. 16 .- It is officially announced that the work of mustering out Com-pany K of the Third New York Volunteers will be commenced in this city to-morrow morning Company K thus becomes the first company of the regiment to be mustered out of the United States service and back into the State service. Company K will become the Forty-seventh sep-arate Company. It is not known what disposi-tion will be made of the 147th Company.

Slow Work in Mustering Out.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 16.-Owing to the slowness in mustering out the Third Virginia Regi-ment here, the mustering out officers have asked that the furloughs of the Second Regi-ment, due here in a few days, be extended. The delay is due largely to the fact that the officers, through ignorance, had not made the monthly reports to the Ordnance and Quarter-master's departments required by the regula-tions, and this multiplied work fails on the regular army officers, who are mustering them out. ness in mustering out the Third Virginia Regi-

THE PERSONNEL OF THE NAVE.

Secretary Long to a Volunteer Officer Who Desires to Bernain in the Service. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- A number of the naval officers who were commissioned for the war have been anxious to remain permanently in the service, and their influential friends gre adeavoring to have them retained. In answe to an inquiry on the subject, Secretary Lone has written a letter, not only explaining the polley of the Navy Department on that point but with regard to the general question of the increase of the personnel of the navy. The

Secretary's letter follows: "NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1808. Brn: In reply to your latter of the 8th inst, am very glad to be able to inform you of the plan which the department has for the most year had in view for the necessary increase of the navy. The chief of the Bursau of Navigation has recommended, and the department will recommend, the House bill No. 10,403, presented at the last session. This is substantially the Personnel bill, which was drawn ap by a board of officers, under the chairmanship of Mr. Roosevelt, before he retired from the

department last spring.

"It has, as you know, been thoroughly discussed, and while all the officers may not be entirely satisfied with it from their own point of view, they recognize its essential fairness and nearly all wish to see the bill passed. It provides for a total increase of ninety-nine of ficers of the line and Engineer Corps and for warrant machinists: and, furthermore, by equalizing the pay and providing for a system of retirements similar to that which is observed in the army, rewhich is observed in the army, removes those causes for dissatisfaction and corps icalousies which have existed for years. The increase which it provides will be sufficient for present needs, and the bill has been so wisely drawn that further increase, when it becomes necessary in later years, cin be ensily obtained by a simple bill providing a uniform percentage of increase in each corps.

"It is in this way, in the opinion of the department, that the personnel should be built up. Any sudden expansion at this time might be a serious step backward. The volunteer officers who have served during the war have rendered a valuable service to the country in the recent emergency. But, as you well know, the naval officer of to-day for permanent service must, on board ship, be acqualated not only with seamanship and the duties of navigation, but he must also have a thorough knowledge of the technicalities of steam engineering, electrical engineering, ordnance, the many navy drills, and the practices of the navy in intercourse with foreign representatives, navai and diplomatic. For general naval duty he must be equally prepared for duty as an ordnance expert at the gun factory, a torpedo expert at the torpedo station and elsewhere, an instructor in the various subjects up to the differential and integral calculus at the Naval Academy, and a dozen other such duties which the Naval Academy alone properly grounds him for.

After the civil war, when the navy was expanded by taking into its ranks volunteer officers, the Naval Academy course them being four years, it became necessary to cut down the number of yearly graduates from the scademy, and the course was changed from four to six years. Since then it has remained at six years. The simple change now to the full in question, will make the present roatine of the academy caeded.

The experience of the war has shown that the success and clean record of the navy was. moves those causes for dissatisfaction

in question, will make the present rostine of the academy capable of furnishing all the officers needed.

The experience of the war has shown that the success and clean record of the navy was, in a large measure, due to the fact that the department was not subjected to the necessity of making any civilian appointments, or any appointments whatever, except upon professional examination. An objection to taking into the navy at present a number of volunteers is that it would be simply a step toward reëstablishing the "Hump," which after the civil war was so great an obstacle in the development of the navy and which we are just now on the point of outgrowing. Very respectfully.

John D. Long, Secretary.

SOUVENIRS FROM THE BROOKLYN. Presented to the Brooklyn Letter Carriers by the Jackies of the Cruiser.

The sailors of the United States' cruses Brooklyn yesterday afternoon presented to the letter carriers of Brooklyn a life buoy taken from one of the Spanish cruisers after the naval battle off Santiago on July 3. The presentation was made in Saengerburd Hall, Brooklyn, and a reception and banquet was given by the letter carriers to the sall-ors. The battleflag which floated from the masthead of the Brooklyn during the naval engagement off Santiago was also presented to The sailors to the number of 150 were

scorted from the navy yard by a committe

of the Letter Carriers' Association comed of George Naylor, Joseph Plunkett and William Maybaum. The sailors received a rousing welcome at the hall, and the 400 or more carriers who were lined up on each side of the building cheered until the band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner." The presentation committee from the cruiser Included Gustave Hill, coxswain; Stephen Donnelly, chief gunner's mate, and 8. Petterson, chief coxswain's mate. D. H. Haines, in the presentation speech, thanked the letter carriers for their kindness in collecting and forwarding reading matter to the jackles during the war. The tokens given were in appreciation of that thoughtfulness. As the fing which draped the buoy was withdrawn by Salior Haines, three cheers were given by the letter carriers, followed by three Santiago cheers by the saliors. Three more cheers were given in honor of "Old Giory."

John E. Irvine, in accepting the trophies in behalf of the letter carriers, said that they would be guarded carefully and that the boys of the cruiser Brooklyn, whether on land or at sea, would never be forgotten. As for Feoman Ellis, the only man of the crew who was killed, they will cherish his memory forever. George E. Van Nostrand, superintendent of station F. who represented Postmanter Wilson, in behalf of the people of Brooklyns commended the good work Gone by the sallors. At the next meeting of the Letter Carriers' Association the name of Icoman Ellis and that of John Byrne, who was wounded during the naval battle, will be painted upon the flag.

The buoy was handsomely painted, and framed in the centre was a picture of the Brooklyn. On each side was a silk American flag, and the frame work on which the buoy rested was made from wood taken from the wardroom of the Infanta Maria Teresa.

A silver plate bears the following inscription: "Picked upon the beach off Santiago after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, July 3, 1886. Presented to the Letter Carriers' Association of Brooklyn by the crew of the U. S. Brooklyn." A piece of sali gloth taken from the Merrimac as she was about to be sunk in Santiago harbor was presented to the letter carriers. led Gustave Hill, cors Stephen Donnelly, chief gunner's mate, and S.

THAT CAVE-IN AT THE NAVY YARD, Old Sea Wall Has Been Unsafe for Months -The Indiana Not Endangered.

A section of the sea wall forty feet in length at the navy yard caved in on Saturday. The battleship Indiana was tied up to the dock near by, but by Capt. Taylor's orders she was moved back far enough to be out of the way of "The dock has been in bad condition for six

nonths." said Naval Constructor Bowles yesterday, "and we could see that it was sinking by degrees. Had it not been for the war and the necessity of using every foot of dock for the many war vessels that were in the yard, the dock would have been rebuilt some time ago, but this work had to be pustponed.

"The Navai Committee has suggested the rebuilding of the entire sea wall and Congress at its next session will in all probability make an appropriation for it. The Indiana was at no time in danger, and even had she not been moved the caving in of the wall would not have injured her. The wall is an old one, and consisted of a pilling foundation and a coping of granite. Back of this was a Belgian block pavement. The channel has been dredged from time to time, and in this way the pilling was slightly undermined. As the pilling had rotted away it was noticed that the wall beggm to sink." the necessity of using every foot of dock for

EVACUATING PORTO RICO. # Captain-General Macias and 1,500 Men

Sailed Yesterday. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- Major-Gen. John R. Brooke telegraphed the Secretary of War late last night from San Juan, Porto Rico complete possession (of Porto Rico), would be "complete possession (of Porto Rico), would be accomplished on the 18th." This grafifying information followed a report from Gen. Brooks about the progress of the Spanish evacuation.

"spanish transport salled to-day (Saturday) with 300 men, he said. "This is a ship from Cuba loaded with men from there. Another sails to-morrow with Gen. Marias and 15th. men. Another ship is expected here on 17th."

In a despatch dated to-day Gen. Brooks says: "Captain-General Macias sailed for Spain this morning with most of his staff."

This telegram from Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh New York was received to-day. "Forty seventh New York was received to-day."

GEN. LINARES'S LETTER.

MIS PITIFUL MESSAGE TO BLANCO FROM SANTIAGO.

It Was Written Five Days Before the Surrender and Told of the Shocking State of the Spanish Troops and the Hopelessness of Continuing the Uneven Struggle. OMANA, Oct. 16 .- The army and navy officers

ttending the Peace Jubilee are to-day discussing wletter relating to the war, which was left in the hands of Dr. W. J. Galbraith by Gen. Shafter just before the latter took his departare for Chicago yesterday afternoon. Its value Hen in the fact that it gives a clue to a mystery that has considerably puzzled both army officials and citizens—the reason why the Spaniards so readily surrendered Santingo de Cuba

The document is a copy of a letter sent to Captain-General Blanco and the Minister of War at Madrid by Gen. Linares, the original commander of the forces in Santiago. It was written on July 12, five days before the surrender of the city. It tells of the desperate straits to which the Spanish soldiers were reduced, and shows that their sufferings led to the surrender of the city before it was expected. The final lines of the letter glao ndicate that the Spanish Government had been considering the question of surrender. but was afraid apparently to take the step. The letter, an extract from which has been printed.

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 12, 1898. " To the General-in-Chief, Havana:

To the Minister of War, Madria: "Although prostrated in bed by an acute illpers and suffering severe pains, the situation of our suffering troops so preoccupies me that I believe it my duty to address your Eminence and the Minister of War in order to explain the actual situation. The enemy's lines are very near to this place. Our lines are extended fourteen kilo-metres. A considerable proportion of our troops is sick and emaciated, but they do not enter the hospital because it is necessary to have them in the trenches; the animals have been without forage, in the middle of a rain which has fallen for twenty-four hours, in the ditches; the soldiers remain permanently in the trenches with nothing but rice to eat, and they cannot leave to change their clothes We have lost a considerable number of field officers—dead, wounded, sick and missing—which deprives the force of the necessary directions in these critical moments.
"In these conditions it is impossible to move

a step, because when attempting to do so our forces will be diminished by a third part that are not able to leave, and furthermore by the wounded that the enemy will produce. The end will be disaster without accomplishing, as your Eminence desires, the salvation of the

"In order to leave, protected by the division of Holguin, it is necessary that we break the enemy's lines in com-bination. This force-breaking is on one side, and in order to accomplish this the force at Holguin must employ eight days' journey and bring numerous rations that they will not be able to transport. The solution seems inevitable, the surrender unavoidable, and we are only able to prolong the agony.

"The sacrifice is useless. The enemy understands this, knows our situation, has his lines well established around our forts. and without exposing his own. As he did yesterday, he is able to cannonade us from elevated places without our seeing his batteries at all. The fleet now has perfect range and can bombard the city by sections with mathematical precision.

"Santiago de Cuba is not like Gerona walled city, a piece of the territory of the metropolis defended step by step by her proper inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, exposing their lives, moved by the sainted idea of independence with the hope of succor which they receive. Here we are alone and isolated. The citizens and the public officials, with rare exceptions, are gone. The clergy alone remain, and they to-day wish to leave with the Bishop at their head. The defenders do not now begin a campaign full of enthusiasm and energy. They are exhausted by struggles with the climate, privation and fatigue, and in these eritical circumstances have neither food nor physical force nor friends to help them. They are in a critical condition. They lack the spirit to defend this property, because in defending this property they are abandoned to the American force by those who were their

"The honor of an army has its limits, and I appeal to the judgment of the Government or of the entire nation in order to decide if those suffering troops that have been bombarded repentedly since the 18th of May, when they suffered the first bombardment, shall be abandoned. If it is necessary that this sacrifice be made, that we may go I know not where, or if it is necessary that some one assume the re-sponsibility of foreseeing the disaster aunounced by me in several telegrams, I offer myself loyally on the altar of my country, and I will charge myself with the order to make the surrender, because my modest reputation is worth very little in comparison with the national interests.

"LINABES." LET US KEEP THE PHILIPPINES. New England Society of the Oranges Re

fuses to Oppose Expansion. ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 16.-By a vote of 2 to 1 the New England Society of the Oranges ex-pressed itself last night as favoring the retention of the Philippines. This society is com-posed of the foremost men of the Oranges and there was a strong effort on the part of some of the members to commit the society to a policy disapproving of the retention of the islands. This resolution was offered by Fredchant and member of the Reform Club:
"Resolved. That it is the sense of this society
that the United States shall not acquire or retain any portion of the Philippines other than
what is necessary for a coaling and naval sta-

what is necessary for a coaling and naval station."

Everett Frazar, Consul-General of Corea, wanted to present a resolution reciting that the United States was fully justified in taking and holding the Philippines on the score of humanity and indorsing the action of the Administration so far, but this was ru'ed out of order because the meeting was called to consider a special resolution. Col. Joseph W. Stover, an East Orange Democrat, opposed holding the islands. He said they are too far away to be satisfactorily governed and their revenues would not pay the expense of administration. He failed to see how the United States could stand before the world and hold these Filipinos either as vassals or by admitting such "uneducated barbarians" to Congress.

mitting such "uneducated barbarians" to Congress.

Andrew Mason, superintendent of the New York Assay Office, condemned the idea of turning the Filipinos over to their old oppressors. Frederick W. Kelsey said that sympathy would not alter underlying conditions or make lawabiding citizens out of savages or American citizens out of Malays. Robert Ward declared that Mr. Kelsey would force the nation into a policy of cowardice. Dr. J. M. W. Kitchen, Egra C. Williams and the Rev. Charles Townsend also favored keepins the islands and expressed their confidence in the Administration, and after some further discussion the resolution was voted down.

NAVY YARD NEWS.

The Smokestacks of the Cruiser Brooklyn to Be Made Taller Still.

torpedo boats Rodgers, Winslow and Porter have been removed from the main dock to the cob dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. to the cob dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

There were about 1,000 visitors at the yard yesterday. These had received special passes, as the regular passes are no longer recognized on Sundays. Many of the visitors boarded the Indiana and the New York.

The cruiser Brooklyn will go into dry dock No. 3 this morning for a general overhauling. Some of the bottom plates will have to be removed and her smokestacks will have ten feet added to them in order to give better draught.



MAY SPEIT PRESETTERY.

The Influence of Pulpitless Preachers in That Body Causing Trouble. A plan is on foot to bring about either a division of the Presbytery of New York or radically to change the character of its membership

Some say the matter will be brought before the Synod of New York, which meets next Tuesday at Eimira; others that it will not come up there except perhaps in an informal way, since that the proper place to seek a remedy. A member of Presbytery said yesterday that there are fully twenty ministers, all members of the New York Preabytery, who will seek to make the change, and, falling in that effort, will leave the Presbyterian Church.

The trouble grows out of a law of the Church at large and peculiar conditions obtaining in this city, and, to some extent, in Chicago. These conditions are the residence in these cities of large numbers of ordained men who are without pastorstes. According to the law of the Church ordnined men are members, not of the churches, but of preabyteries. Their ordination makes them members. In the

of the churches, but of presbyteries. Their ordination makes them members. In the Presbytery of New York there are fully 50 ministers without charges out of a total membership of about 150. The complaint is virtually that these fifty have representation without taxation; that is, they go to Presbytery representing nothing. Concerning this matter a member of Presbytery and yesterday:

"The men are Secretaries, retired milisters and others who come here to live, usually on independent means. They have nothing to do but attend Presbytery meetings—and take. The consequence is that men who ought to be in Presbytery will not attend to hear these small men talk. They are too busy. The husiness of the Church is blocked. Two or three churches have recently been closed and more will be. There has not been a new Presbyterian church or even a Sunday school started in Manhattan in years and only one in Brooklyn. Much of this is due to the conditions obtaining in Presbytery. They are becoming intolerable. Something must be done."

When asked if notice had been filed of any proposed action at the Synod next week, the Rev. Dr. T. Ralston Smith, stated clerk, said there had not, but that such advance notice would not be necessary. Speaking about the law in the case, he said the non-pastoral members of Presbytery could not be deprived of the right to speak and act except by a change in the law of the General Assembly after reference to lower Church courts.

A member of Presbytery, who is without a charge, easic: "All of us without pastorates ought to be nut out of Presbytery. The evil is a serious one and unless corrected will split the Presbytery of New York and possibly the Presbytery of New York and possibly the Presbytery, and have threatened to do it did not legal complications stand in the way. The Briggs matter enters a little into the case, but not much. Something must be done. What it will be I do not profess to know. The presbytery line of them would withdraw from Presbytery, and have threatened to do it did not legalo

BISHOP OF THE ARMENIANS HERE Celebrates His First Mass and Reads an Encyclical from the Catholicos.

Of the 2,000 Armenians in this city nearly 1,500 are members of a congregation of the Armenian Church, which meets every Sunday. by permission of Bishop Potter, in the Episco pal Church of St. Chrysostom, at Seventh avenue and Thirty-ninth street. At 1 o'clock yesterday the church was crowded with Armenians, who met to celebrate their first solemn mass under the newly appointed Bishop of their Church in America, the Rt. Rev. H. Saradjian, who was recently elevated to the Bishopric at the convent of Etchmiadzin, in the province of Erwan, seat of the Sec of the Armenian Church. The Bishop brought with him a special encyclical to the Armenian colony from his Holiness the Catholicos of the Armenian Church, Meguerdich the First.

The service opened with the reading of the encyclical by Archimandrite Khat, pastor of the congregation. After recommending the the congregation. After recommending the Bishop to his new flock the encyclical went on to warn the Armenians in America, who are for the mest, part young men, not to fall into danger through lack of parental care, and especially not to forget their religion and their atheriand. Bishop Saradjian preached a sermon in Armenian, which was followed by chants in old Armenian to music composed by Bishop Nerses during the fourteenth century. The congregation, with folded hands, joined in the chanting, and the service closed with a blessing sent by the Catholicos through his Bishop.

Bishop.

The Archimandrites Khat and Mashdotz were the assistant celebrants. The latter is pastor of a church in Worcester, Mass., which is the only one in this country built and owned by an Armenian congregation. The Bishop during the mass was dressed in the full robes of his office, with crozier and mitre, which were presented to him by the Catholicos as a mark of favor. He wore on his breast the Order of the Sun and Lion, given to him by the shah of Persia, where he has been for the past five years, working among the Armenian colonists in that country.

Bishop Saradijan was in this country for any onists in that country.

Bishop Saradjian was in this country for several years before his departure for Persia. As Hishop he will visit all the Armenian congregations in America, and will probably return to the Armenian See at the end of two years. There are 10,000 Armenians in America, colonized chiefly in the larger cities.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH UPTOWN. St. Jerome's Cornerstone Laid with Amer ican Flags Flying All About.

The cornerstone of the new St. Jerome's B C. Church edifice at Alexander avenue and 138th street was laid at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were elaborate services in which 4,000 persons participated, and patriotic features were not lacking. All of the houses in the neighborhood were decorated with American flags, and the altar boys who marched in the procession wore red, white and blue sashes

under their surplices.

In the procession, which was led by a platoon of police and ten mounted marshals, were delegations from several Catholic societies, mem-bers of John Rollins Post, G. A. R.; 200 cadets from the Sacred Heart Academy and a band of 60 musicians from the Catholic Protectory. The route of march was from Third avenue and the Southern boulevard through 149th street, Willitts avenue, 143d street and Alex

Bishop John M. Farley, assisted by the Rev. T Bishop John M. Farley, assisted by the Rev. T. W. Pandy, pastor of St. Jerome's Church, and by 100 priests from other parishes, conducted the services, and Vicar-General Mooney was the orator of the day.

The new church, which will be completed in about a year, is to be of light brick, trimmed with granits. It is to have a frontage of 90 feet, with three entrances on Alexander avenue, and a depth of 150 feet with one entrance on 138th street. The main solrs will be 175 feet in height. Nine pillars of granite from Connemara, county Armagh, Ireland, are to be used in the construction. The senting capacity will be 2.000, and the estimated cost of the work is \$160.000. The old church at Alexander avenue and 137th street is to be used as a parochial schoolhouse.

ander avenue to the site of the new church

CHOICE OF DR. HALL'S SUCCESSOR Meeting of Congregation Postponed Because

Many Members Are Out of Town.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Hubbell, who occupied the pulpit in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday, announced at the 11 o'clock service that the order for the meeting of the congregation to-night had been rescinded. The meeting had been called for the purpose of selecting a pastor to succeed the late Rev. Dr. John Hall.

a pastor to succeed the late Rev. Dr. John Hall.
Dr. Hubbell said the Church Session held a
meeting on Saturday night and decided to
postpone the meeting.

A member of the Session said after the service that a number of the members of the congregation are absent from the city, and as
some of these have always taken an active part
in church affairs it was thought advisable to
postpone the selection of a pastor until their
return to the city. No date has yet been decided upon for the meeting.

When the congregation meets the Session
will present the hame of some Presbyterian
clergyman for the vacant pastorate. The Rev.
Dr. Alexander Connell of London has been
mentioned as likely to be nominated for the
place.

The Rev. William R. Bunt Accepts a Cal to Orange.

OBANGE, N. J., Oct. 16.-The Rev. William Beid Hunt of Ellsworth, Me., has accepted a

call to become pastor of the First Unitarian Church here. The pulpit has been vacant since Church nore. The pulpit has been vacant since inst fall, when the flev. Edward Hale resigned to become a professor at Harvard. Mr. Hunt is a graduate of Bowdom College, and Harvard Divinity School, and joined the Bowdom scientific expedition to Labrador in 1891. Since then he has been paster of the Unitarian church at Durbury. Ste., and efficient at the same time at Harvard. FOOT NOTES

STARD BY THE PERSIDEL

by ROGERS, PEET & Co.,

Monday, Oct. 17, All the first-rate shoemakers are producing the same style of

shoe; and yet there was not a single ready-made dealer who had the style; so we chose it. Nothing radical about it; not cure for mis-shapen feet; merely a gentleman's shoe - good form in both the sense of shape

and meaning of style. A shoe that these first-rate shoemakers sell for \$12 and \$14; we charge but \$5, and not one of you can tell the difference, either when first putting it on or when through with it. Of course, you won't all like

it, so we have ready all the other good styles, from the comparatively narrow to the decidedly broad toe.

The best "foot rule" is to go to the store where you get the most for your money. Your money back if you want it, here.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

To-day,
Sale of Dress Goods.

50-inch Camels Hair Zibeline. (9 colorings), 65 cts.,

value \$1.50.

Also Bargains in Novelty Dress Goods, 75c. 8 \$1.00

per yard, value \$1.25 & \$1.50. Embroidered Robes.

\$9.75 up.

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SOLDIERS FOR MANILA.

leven Transports Now at San Francisco-Three Sail with Troops This Week. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16. - The troopships

Zealandia and Pennsylvania arrived last evening from Manila. The Zealandia brought Lieut. Elliott and seven sailors from the Manila fleet, and the body of Chaplain Freeman of the cruiser Baltimore. The officers denied that four firemen wree injured in the typhoon through which the Zealandia ran between Manila and Japan. The only accident was suffered by the Quartermaster, who broke his

On the Pennsylvania were six men of the First New York Volunteers from Honolulu. two of whom are insane. The insane men are James Wailace Phillips of Company I and Harrison W. Bullocks of Company C. The sick en are Wagoner Clement S. Atkins, Company I. dysentery; James Dent, Company K, typhoid; Joel Holmes, Company K, kidney trouble. Joel Holmes, Company K, kidney trouble.

Sergt, John Grant of Company F will take the insane men on to a hospitat in New York.

The arrival of the Zealandia and Pennsyivania brings the number of transports now in the hartor up to seven. This week will see busy times on the transports. The Seantor is scheduled to sail on Tuesday with the Twenty-third Infantry, the Oregon recruits, and a part of the heavy artillery. The Valencia, which is to sail on Wednesday, will take her troops aboard on Tuesday, comprising the second battailon of the Washington regiment under Lieut-Col. Pife. and another part of the California artillery.

Pife, and another part of the Cambrana artiliery.

Orders were issued last evening to the troops who are to go on the Ohio. They are Col. Wholiey and staff, the band, and the first and third battailons of the Washington regiment. No more than 800 officers and men will be allowed to sail on her. Of the Washington troops there will be 740 men and 30 officers, and these, with ten men of the medical department, make a total of 780. Twenty others will be selected. The Ohio will sail at the end of this week.

be selected. The Ohio will sail at the end of this week.

On the recommendation of Major-Gen, Otis from Mania, no more women are to be allowed to go on the transports. Officers may not take their wives with them, but will be compelled to pay their passage on the regular Hong Kong linears.